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TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1916.

For President
WOODROW WILSONFor Vice President
THOMAS R. MARSHALL

THE RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS

The RAILROAD Brotherhoods, now negotiating with the president with respect to methods of avoiding a strike, furnish an interesting object lesson of an organization, within the normal government of the country, broader than the states, which has a power to preserve the balance for law and order, where the government itself, but more especially the state governments, has failed.

The railroads of the country notoriously have been lawless. Since the beginning of railroads their property has been subject to looting and dissipation by its managers, frequently with the aid of state legislatures.

Recent investigations of the New Haven Company have produced a graphic picture of these lawless methods, which included funds for the creation of influence in legislatures, the suborning of the public press, the procuring of professorial opinions, the bribery of politicians and the like. The case of the New Haven is typical of the general methods of looting prevalent everywhere in the United States.

Against such lawlessness and dishonesty in high places the powerful class of shippers of freight have been helpless. They have had neither courage, nor the general knowledge of conditions to enable a remedy.

The vast unorganized body of the people, using the passenger service, have been entirely at the mercy of conditions, except for sporadic crusades conducted by commuters, against increased commuting rates.

The stockholders in railroad companies, direct as their interest has been, have been helpless. They have been sheared like sheep, and their protest has been a mild and mournful bleating.

Governments themselves have been paralyzed, or have been actually conducted by the representatives of the very railroads, that the state theoretically was to govern and regulate.

The railroad brotherhoods have shown more power, and more ability. They have insisted from the beginning that the workers on the railroads should not suffer, by reason of dishonesty, mismanagement and looting. And they seldom have, except in the matter of life and limb. Members of the brotherhoods have been the chief victims of the increased accidents which follow activities like those described.

Now the brotherhoods come to the railroads demanding an eight hour day, with time and a half for overtime. The object of the overtime demand is to make the eight hour day a real eight hour day. The time and a half causes the railroad to try as hard as it can to accommodate its work to the eight hour schedule.

It is an accepted principle in this country that the eight hour day is the right sort of day for labor. Governments long ago adopted it. The leading enterprises of the country have adopted it. The manufacturers of Bridgeport are among those who have accepted it.

What sound ground can there be for denying to railroad men the advantages of the eight hour day? Why should they work longer than other men? Their labor is arduous. It is extra hazardous. Railroad men live shorter lives than other men.

Should a man destined to be cut down before his time, because of the hazard of his occupation, spend more hours in labor, than other men?

To this question there can be but one reasonable and humane answer. The railroad workers ought to have the eight hour day. If they can't get it under private management, they can get it under national management. The nation can take the railroads, operate them as a unit, give the eight hour day, and serve the public better than it has ever been served by railroads.

THE GREAT BETRAYAL

COMMITTEEMAN TAYLOR'S statement makes it appear that Raymond Robins is not quite the tardy convert to Mr. Hughes that he was supposed to be. Robins has a reputation as an honest radical. After the Chicago convention, and the great betrayal, news items made their appearance in certain newspapers, in which Mr. Robins was the hero of a vast deliberation. Mr. Robins was thinking. Would he be for Hughes, or would he not?

Taylor says that when the declaration of Roosevelt came in, Robins kept it from the delegates for an hour and a half. And when the declaration was at last announced, the convention was adjourned with unseemly haste.

Mr. Taylor concludes that Mr. Robins was part of the Perkins purpose to make the convention futile, and he believes that Robins was for Hughes from the first.

The conspiracy to deceive the country into the idea that Hughes was the spontaneous choice of the Republican party will fail.

"He was forced on the Republican delegates by the interests," says Taylor. "There were not 25 delegates in the Progressive convention who would have voted for him." Evidently a majority would not have voted for him, or the interests would have forced Mr. Hughes upon the Progressives, just as Taylor says they did on the Republicans.

KEEPING SCHOOLS CLOSED

THE BOARD of Education has decided, because of the cases of infantile paralysis in Bridgeport, to keep the schools closed until Sept. 26. This action will not stand the test of reason. It is taking more energetic and costly measures against a minor danger, than are usually taken against a greater danger.

Disease of the infective, or contagious kinds is always pres-

ent. It is always taking toll.

The cause of such disease is known to be deep-seated in social maladjustment, by which poverty, underfeeding, intemperance, and poor housing are promoted.

The world has to go on. It is not practicable, nor wise, to suspend large and useful activities upon a groundless panic, for fear that if they be continued, some may be injured, or perhaps die.

If the mere fact that a person would be injured at his occupation, and that others would be killed were enough to warrant a suspension of activity, then there is more warrant for shutting down every factory in Bridgeport, than for shutting down the schools.

Closing the factories, stopping the trolley lines, putting all automobiles in their garages would certainly suspend the large number of deaths and injuries that follow from their operation.

The precautions against infantile paralysis have become fanatical. They are not based on reason, are not governed by comparison with the effort directed against more dangerous disease and create a fear that the health experts suffer unduly by the summer heat.

MR. HUGHES'S OWN RECORD

Mr. Hughes is denouncing President Wilson because there is extravagance in the government of the United States. But Mr. Hughes gave New York the most extravagant Administration it has ever known.

During the four years previous to Mr. Hughes the total appropriations made by the Legislature and signed by the governor aggregated \$112,313,126.15. During the four years of Mr. Hughes the total appropriations made by the Legislature and signed by the governor aggregated \$150,825,066.53. This was an increase of \$38,511,943.38.

The Governor of New York has power not vested in the President of the United States. He can veto separate items in an appropriation bill. Yet Mr. Hughes exercised this power to so little effect that the appropriations for the last year of his Administration exceeded those of the last year of the Higgins Administration by more than \$10,000,000.

The present demoralization of the State finances began with the Hughes Administration. Mr. Hughes attacked the Wilson Administration for extravagance. He inevitably calls attention to one of the weakest points in his own political career.

Mr. Hughes invites the same kind of an answer when he attacks the President's appointments to office. Mr. Hughes is a good man and was a good governor, but his appointments on the whole were nothing to brag about. His political manager was Frederick C. Stevens, the Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Stevens conducted for Mr. Hughes one of the tightest private political machines that New York has ever known, and this weapon was used freely in Mr. Hughes's warfare with the regular Republican organization.

Most of Mr. Hughes's appointees were Republicans. The World is by no means satisfied

with all of Mr. Wilson's appointees, but they probably average better than Mr. Hughes's. They certainly produce better results in the way of public service.

We have no doubt that Mr. Hughes would have been glad to name better men if he could have found them, just as we are certain that Mr. Wilson would have been glad to name better men than some that he has appointed. But a Chief Executive must use the tools that are available. He cannot always have his own way. He is forced to take conditions as he finds them, not as he would like them to be.

A President of the United States must work with Congress. He must work with his party. He must know to what he is sacrificing the small things in order to obtain the larger benefits to the country. If he undertakes ruthlessly to trample his party organization underfoot, he will end as Mr. Hughes ended in New York, when the disgusted voters turned to Taft.

The World has a low opinion of some of the "deserving Democrats" who have been put into office by President Wilson; yet we doubt if any of them have proved so wretchedly incompetent as Mr. Hughes's highly respectable Public Service Commission which practically nullified the law of the country. The high level of the country remains prosperous. It is just as easy for Mr. Hughes to magnify the small blunders of the Wilson Administration as it was for Mr. Hearst to magnify the small blunders of the Hughes Administration.

Mr. Hughes's highest merit is that Mr. Hughes wrought a great good to the State of New York, and if Mr. Hughes were now less of a partisan and more of a Judge he would frankly admit that President Wilson has proved himself one of the great world leaders of democracy in modern history.—New York World.

NO "EMPTY DINNER PAIL" ISSUE

No better proof of the prosperity of the whole country can be given than the absence of talk about the empty dinner pail. The only workpeople out of employment are those on strike, and even the garment workers of New York could find plenty to do if they would turn to something else or go elsewhere. There is no lack of work, and lack of employment is due to labor troubles. Those who have felt the ammunition factories and powder mills find it easy to get other work.

In the midst of this election campaign the unemployed would be exploited as they were in previous presidential years if there were any. All the terrors of coming ruin are blazoned on the pages of partisan newspapers but no photographs of women and children starving and homeless because the factories are closed are on exhibition. Never before in living memory has the truth dinner pail failed to materialize as a campaign cry. The pail is full to overflowing this year and is likely to remain so.

It is probable that prices of merchandise will decline when peace is restored in Europe, but lower prices will stimulate consumption and lower the cost of living. Labor costs will have to come down with manufactured goods but labor will be just as well off if the same necessities of life can be bought for a day's pay. Common steel products now worth \$47 to \$50 a ton can be produced at a profit for \$20 a ton less and a lower price would certainly help the building

trades and manufacturers of agricultural implements, machinery, automobiles, locomotives, steel railroad cars and tools of all descriptions, provided the country remains prosperous. Inflated prices do not help domestic business any more than do unprofitable prices. Fair prices are best for all though business men naturally and properly sell in the best market. The point to be kept in sight is that the future of the high level now prevailing should not disturb confidence, but should lead to expansion.

Every workman, every manufacturer, farmer, every business man should accumulate a cash surplus while the restoration of peace is phenomenally high. When business is readjusted to changed conditions those who have ready cash and good credit will find as rich opportunities as have been offered to them in the last eighteen months if they are ready to seize them. The future will look brighter the day after the November elections no matter which side wins. After the war is over we will have two or three years of good trade in peace products including live stocks, cotton and other agricultural products while the restoration of Europe is in progress. If labor cooperates with capital the dinner pail will be well filled during that time. What will follow after that will depend on the enterprise and foresight of American business men and the make of the vast wealth we are now accumulating.—New York Commercial.

EXPECT NOTABLES
AT FIELD DAY OF
MACHINISTS HERE

Officers of Bridgeport locals of the International Machinists' union announced today that they were sure of the presence here, Saturday, of William B. Wilson, secretary of labor; James H. O'Connell, of the industrial relations committee and president of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor; William H. Johnson, president of the International Association of Machinists; Julius Stremlau, president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor; Jasper McLevy, president of the International State and Tile Roofers' Union, and other notables.

The Athletics and Brookside will contest for purse of \$100 in a ball game. Other events include 100 yard dash, open to all; 11 yard dash, for members only; 220 yard dash, open for all; 220 yard dash, for members only; running high jump, hop, step and jump, sack race, boys' swimming race, girls' swimming race, men's swimming race, fat men's race.

MAN HIT BY WINDLASS
IN SERIOUS CONDITION

John Taylor of Devon was reported today as in a serious condition at the Bridgeport hospital where he was taken last evening suffering with a fractured skull, received when struck by a windlass as he was drilling an artesian well.

GIFT FOR STATE COLLEGE.

New London, Aug. 15.—President Frederick L. Bykes, of the Connecticut College For Women, announced today the gift of \$15,000 by Mrs. Appleton R. Hillier, of Hartford, for a field house and assembly hall for the college.

GOVERNMENT TO
SEEK THE IDEAL
MILITARY TRUCKCampaigning in Rough Country
May Result In
Standardization.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Military transport experts believe efforts to develop an automobile truck capable of meeting the needs of army campaigning in rough country along the Texas border and in Mexico will cause the manufacture for commercial uses of an ideal truck within two or three years. The army transport board has been in session here during the past week considering the preparation of specifications for each type of truck required by the army upon which automobile makers will be invited to bid.

The board found that tests to which the army trucks were subjected on the border and in Mexico were the most severe that had been held in any part of the country. The conditions of service were quite abnormal yet the performance of some of the trucks was remarkably good. Experts of the Society of Automobile Engineers, acting on the suggestions of the board, now are on the Mexican border studying at first hand the unusual conditions of weather, sandy grit and alkali existing with a view to the still further improvement of the army truck.

SWALLOWS DIAMOND;
LLOYDS HAS TO PAY

Chicago, Aug. 15.—If ever Abraham Jacobson has appendicitis he will have his own opinion about what started it. He will say to the surgeon who removes his appendix: "Handle it carefully, doctor, for there's a three-quarter carat diamond in that thing." And after the doctor has recovered from his astonishment he will tell him the story.

A dealer came in to buy a stone. Jacobson was showing him a three-quarter carat unset diamond. They faced each other across a desk. Jacobson picked up one of the diamonds in front of him with a pair of tweezers and held it to his mouth to breathe on it and make it sparkle. In his other hand he had a handkerchief to polish it off.

Then, just as he put the stone to his mouth—and opened his mouth—there was a sharp click. The diamond flew out of the tweezers and disappeared. Jacobson jumped and started to look around on the floor. The dealer, however, had an idea what had happened.

"You swallowed it," he told Jacobson. "I couldn't," Jacobson said, "or I'd have felt it." "You swallowed it, all right," the dealer insisted. "Well, that's what happened. That's what must have happened. It wasn't found and the dealer thought it had flown into Jacobson's mouth. A three-quarter carat stone isn't large and can be swallowed easily. The loss was paid by Lloyd's."

Diver Breaks Neck
On Hidden Log

Columbus, Kan., Aug. 15.—Frank Smith, 25, of Weir City lost his life in the Neosho River, when he dived from the stump of a tree and struck a log hidden under the water. His neck was broken. The body was recovered after two hours.

Scots Under Martial Law

Glasgow, Aug. 15.—The whole of Scotland north of the Caledonian canal has been declared a special military area, and no person is allowed to enter the area without permission from the commandant. The order keeps out tourists who are advised to visit other parts of Scotland.

ON MISSION TO TOKIO

Tokio, Aug. 15.—Announcement of the Russo-Japanese convention has followed by the visit to Tokio of Peter Julievitch Schmidt, secretary of the Russian Chamber of Export, who will study ways and means of stimulating Russia's permanent export trade to Japan. Mr. Schmidt will especially investigate Japanese requirements in the way of raw material which Russia produces abundantly.

Kelsey, Brewer & Co. of Grand Rapids, bought the Sheboygan Railway & Electric Co. for \$600,000.

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including Saturday.

In the Art Department



The new Fall line of Royal Society Fancy Goods for embroidery is in and will be on exhibition in our windows Wednesday.

The new line includes some extremely pretty and useful styles such as: applique work in a line of pillow tops, scarfs and center pieces. The Wheat design is a feature.

There are various designs in Pillow Tops which sell at 50 cts

We are teaching all of the new stitches in crochet work for sweaters.
Instruction is free.

Art Department, Third floor.

Unusual interest in
Fur Sale economy

Women who are economic but who likewise enjoy the comfort and luxury of a good set of furs if economically purchased, are heeding our advice and purchasing now, as the sales would indicate.

Prices will be advanced in September. The best furs are here now. Why not put two and two together and consider the advantage of buying your furs now.

All furs purchased in the Sale will be kept in storage free of charge.

Very special offering
Wednesday only

Here are three Fur items which will be offered at unusual price concessions for Wednesday only. That the pieces are priced extremely low will be self evident to those who appreciate values in Furs.

25 Natural 3 stripe Skunk Muffs in the new round shape, \$18.00 each

25 Genuine black Skunk Muffs in the new melon shape, \$22.50 each

All of our \$5.00 and \$6.50 Iceland Fox Animal Scarfs, in white and taupe,

\$2.95 and \$3.95 each

All of these prices are exceedingly close and will be for Wednesday only. If your needs are represented here you will enjoy the saving.

Second floor.

Store Improvements going on

Work is progressing rapidly on the large new room on the second floor where the Millinery Shop is soon to be housed ready for the Fall display.

The space is ample, airy and light and women will have pleasure in visiting this new display room when it is ready.

The Women's Cloak and Suit Shop is also to be benefited by the rearrangement. It will occupy the entire front section where it is now located, thus providing ample room, a larger stock with a greater assortment as well as more satisfactory display room where customers may make quick and easy selection.

As many have noted, the Main Offices are now located on the third floor, front and middle sections.

The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857

RADFORD B. SMITH

FAIRFIELD AVE. VARIETY STORE BROAD ST.
CO-OPERATIVE—CAR FARE FOR CUSTOMERS
PROFIT SHARING WITH EMPLOYEES

OUR WEDNESDAY SALE

GREAT SALE OF FLANNELS FOR FALL
At 5c yd.—Extra good Domet Flannel. This is a remarkable bargain the way goods are now.

At 6 1/2c—Lot Extra Bleached Flannel.

At 8c—Extra Heavy Bleached and Unbleached Flannel.

At 12 1/2c—Splendid Quality Pillow Cases, 2 sizes.

At 44c—72x90 Bed Sheets.

At 5c—Many styles new School Pads and Tablets.

STRATFORD

(Special to The Farmer.)

Stratford, Aug. 15.—While cranking the engine of his automobile yesterday, John Wilkinson, a carpenter of Nichols avenue, received a broken right arm. The engine of the machine backfired. Dr. Edward H. J. Hennessey put the injured arm into splints.

The case of Joseph Leipschutz of New Haven, who ran over and broke the right leg of a cow belonging to Carl Olsen of Huntington road on Saturday afternoon, has been settled out of court. Damages amounting to \$48 were paid Mr. Olsen. Mr. Leipschutz said that he was proceeding along Huntington road in his machine at a moderate rate of speed when suddenly he hit one of the ruts which deflected his course. The animal was grazing

near the roadside. Mr. Olsen shot the cow yesterday.

John Bartlett, a bartender for Angelo Stavola, Avon Park, was fined \$5 costs by Deputy Judge Frank E. Blakeman, charged with using profane language to Mrs. Tillie Bardello. Special Officer Edward Manchester made the arrest.

The Men's club and the Woman's Aid society of the Congregational church will hold their annual picnic Saturday, Aug. 19, at the farm of Frank E. Blakeman, Oronoque.

ONE DEAD IN TROLLEY WRECK

South Berwick, Me., Aug. 15.—Fred Roux, of Rochester, N. H., a motor-man, was crushed to death and David E. Dube, of Dorchester, Mass., a passenger, sustained a broken ankle when an open car on the Atlantic Shore Railway left the track at a crossing on the Boston & Maine Railroad near here last night.